CLEFELAND AND HAWAIL

The Last Effort of the Promoters of the Policy of Infamy. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: From the time of your apt and emphatic characterization of the Administration's treatment of the young Government of Hawaii as the "Policy of Infamy" you have not flagged in its defence and in indignant denunciation of all the stealthy and undemocratic efforts since put forth to accom-

plish Mr. Cleveland's Infamous purpose. I wish to call your attention particularly to Senator Teller's masterly and timely speech in . the Senate, of Jan. 26 and Feb. 6, in denun-ciatory refutation of Secretary Herbert's instructions, which he has just sent out with our ship to Hawaii, that protection is not due, and therefore must not be accorded, if the status there should be such as to call for it, to any American citizen who may have participated in an attempt, by force of arms, to maintain the

Senator Tellor characterizes this as a "threat might be there. It was a threat made in order to weaken the new Government with the American element, which is strong and great there, who are not citizens of that country, by which they should withdraw from exercising the ordinary duties put upon domiciled residents by law; and it was done," he says, "in my judgment, for the purpose of weakening and destroying and aiding the rebellion that is now going on in those islands."

Senator Teller shows by an array of authorities that it is the duty of domiciled residents when called upon to assist in maintaining an existing Government.

If, then, this is international law, and there would seem to be no reasonable doubt of it, what other construction can be put upon Secretary Herbert's instructions than Senator Teller has put upon them?

And this construction is in accord with what Senator Teller so plainly charges:

It is a fares to talk about this Administration's have g been impartial. This Administration attempted destroy the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. It attempted to destroy it with the moral force of an American ship in the narbor. It attempted to destroy it because it was known in those islands that if they were to be defended against an attack from any part of the world, which might be made against them, that detence must come from us and our flag. And if the Queen had agreed that she would not insist upon the execution of the officials of that Government, this Government would have been an active participant in the revolution instigated and supported by this Gov-ernment, and by this Government alone, without the slightest evidence that the people of that country were not content with the administration of affairs when Mr. Willis reached there.

This whole speech deserves to be read by everybody. It is so full of sound sense and gencracy. Here are a few extracts from its concluding passage:

I have said before that I imbibed my ideas in the Democratic party; I imbibed them from such great men as Mr. Marcy; I imbibed them from the writings of Jefferson and Calhoun; I imbibed them from Mr. Polk. There never has been a time until Grover Cleveland became President of the United States that a Democratic Administration has not been American from

Has that party become so effete and so cowardly that we are not to be allowed to express sympathy with the struggling Hawalians nor to put out our hand to maintain there the order which should exist?

I remember when Mr. Jefferson declared it would round out his public life if he could but attach Cuba to the United States as a part and parcel of our re

Oh, for an hour of Pemocratic vigor, such as we had under Marcy: for such a foreign policy as we had under Webster, and such as we had under Fish, Evarts, and Blaine

What a Senate we should have and what pride it would be to all patriotic Americans, if we could have none there but Americans like Henry M. Teller and his noble compect, John T. Morgan. But, thank God! in the absence of it, THE SUN shines for all, and long may it shine! GENESEO, Feb. 20.

MAYE THE POOR NO RIGHTS? Purther on the Despotte System Proposed

the Tenement House Commission. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me congratulate you on your editorial, "Have the Poor No Rights?" It is an admirable exposition of the absurdity of the recommendations of the Tenement House Commission, You strike the nail flatly on the head when you say, Benign as their tyrannical purpose may be its result would be to impose a heavier burden on poverty in the way of increased rents."

I think it was Van Rensselaer Cruger who ated at the time that the testimo Commission caused such an outcry about Trinity's tenements that they did not pay any way, and they were only being left there until the march of business up-townward would allow of their being turned into buildings for business

what will Trinity do with those build-Now, what will Trinity do with those buildings if the Legislature passes a law making it necessary to improve them, and limiting the number of tenants they can hold? In other words, increasing the expense and reducing the rent. Why, Trinity will tear them down and let the land lay idle until it is required for business. That would be the only sensible thing to do under the circumstances.

next worst thing to an unsanitary cement is no tenement at all. It would not only force many poor people into the atreets who now have homes, but would cause the rent to rise in the remaining tenements, and people who can now pay for model tenements would be forced into poverty and out on the streets. In fact, the recommendations will operate in exactly the opposite way in which they are intended.

Socialists of the school that alists of the school that formed the Tene-

mont House Commission are the most danger-ous, because they are men of standing in the country, and, while repudiating any socialistic ideas, are really advocating them. It is due to such men that socialism is gaining ground. G. DE LISLE ZIMMERMANN, East Orange, N. J.

IN THE TENEMENT HOUSES.

A Card from the President of the Improved Dwelling Association. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: WIll you kindly permit me to say a word in regard to a

portion of your article entitled " Have the Poor No Rights?" Without venturing either to approve or con-

test the general conclusions of your article, I simply desire to call your attention to an injustice which I think you have done to the inde pendence of the tenants of the Improved Dwelling Association. I think that I may safely say that the tenants

of the improved Dwelling Association are subject to no more "restraints" or "irksome control" than the tenants of expensive up-town spartment houses, than the guests of any good

apartment houses, than the guests of any good hotel, or than the tenants of any tenement house landlord who manages his property with an eye to its preservation and profit.

I desire to defend our tenants from the imputation to which I am sure they will object, that they are the beneficiaries of "beilgn philanthropy." They pay market rates for good accommodations, and the benign philanthropists who are owners of the stock have received in the last twelve rears 5 per cent dividends upon their investment, regularly paid. The association has spent in extra improvements upon its buildings spent in extra improvements upon its buildings some \$12,000 or \$15,000 and has accumulated a surplus to be used in extending its outsiness of some \$18,000. It may, I think, he called a fairly successful business enterprise.

W. HAYARD I TITING,
President of the Improved Dwellings Ass'n.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Gen. Wolseley's Hemarkable Frankness to Urging England to Defeat Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC. YOU MAY have seen in the current number of the too politon an article, advertised on the cover as "What China Should Do," which, however, you must identify inside with "China and Japan," by an Englishman, Gen. Lord Wolseley by name and title. As a whole, it is but a representation of the typical English idea, solely taking self-interest into account and abandoning reason and Justice to the air. This is not to be wondered at at all. But what I was surprised at is his daring conclusion that Englishmen, who, in his opinion, are the best men and the most excellent soldiers, should go or be invited to lead the Chinese armies, because this is the only way by which China can beat Japan. I very much wonder why Welseley himself should not have gone to play a Surdon's part. I think it would be

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF

more becoming for a soldier to take up arms than to pick up the pen and put down such an argument and send it to a literary, not poitical, magazine of America, not of England.

argument and send it to a literary, not political, magazine of America, not of England. Is it not a flagrant breach of international faith that a man, especially such a high officer as the General, should arge his Government or neopie to betray the atrict neutrality which the latter publicly declared? It might be excusable or even justifiable if he should express his deep sympathy with any wronged or oppressed party, as Byron and Webster did with the Greeka against the despotic Porte. But in the present case the General does not say anything about the causes of the trouble; all he cares for is to save his commercial customers, whether they are right or wrong. If Edmund Burke could be called out from his grave, what would ne say? "The age of chivalry is gone. That of economists and calculators has succeeded."

It is now a notorious fact that China had long been planning to dethrone the Corean King and reduce his kingdom to a province, in view of driving out oil the Japanese interests and influence from the Corean peninsula, which China had been looking upon with a jealous eye. This is the reason why China flatly refused to cooperate with Japan to help Corea maintain her dignity and integrity of independence. Moreover, China chained Corea as a her tributary State, which is the faithless violation of her treaties in which China repeatedly uphold Corea as an independent kingdom. When Japan proved before all the foreign Ministers at Corea the true situation of affairs, even the English Minister to China advised the Inter to approve the Japanese proposals. Japan began the flathing to defend her rights and non on and

dapan proved before all the foreign Ministers at Corea the true situation of affairs, even the English Minister to Linia advised the latter to approve the Japanese proposals. Japan began the fighting to defend her rights and honor and to save the Corean kingdom from destruction by China; but now it has become clear that Japan is fighting, though unconsciously, for her own existence, if the letter addressed to the Chinese Emperor by Li Hong Chang, long before the present war had broken out, urging that Japan should be attacked and conquered, because the latter is getting dally progressive and civilized, and therefore dangerous, which appeared in the London Times, a paper ever heatile to Japan, is genuine and true, which is very likely, being taken from Chinese sources. At any rate there must have been, and there really was, an unbearable provocation which impelied Japan to stand against a giant more than tentimes larger than herself in every respect. What would you say if any one were to help a vicious elephant who provoked a meek yet pugnacious sheep put down the latter? But such seems exactly what some Englishmen are prone to do!

Japan is a new country; she is too young to entertain favor or prejudice toward any new sequalintances; she is like a child's mind or a sheet of white paper, on which you may write any characters that you wish. The reason why Japan always favors America is this, that America has been, and I hope will forever be, the most righteous country, not only to Japan, but to the world. It was America, as no other country could do, that sent to the starving Russians more than \$100,000 in cash and five ship loads of provisions. It was also America has been, and I hope will forever be, the most righteous country, not only to Japan, but to the world. It was America, as no other country could do, that sent to the starving Russians more than flood in cash and five ship loads of provisions. It was also America has took any undue advantage of the then ignorant Japan. If the Western lion came first to

which had been exacted by England, France, Holland, and herself.

England seems very jealous of the ever-increasing popularity of America. But as a virtuous person is loved and esteemed in society, so a virtuous country is loved and esteemed in the world, and the unjust are forever denounced, no matter how mighty their power may be. Who can know but that England may lose Ireland and Canada, India and Australia, as she did America, by her injustice? It is a dangerous thing for her to wrong any friendly country, especially Japan, who might one day become a "casting-vote" factor in the Eastern half of the globe when any thing happens between Russia or France and herself.

Japan, however small and feeble, is not in the habit of being intimidated by any threat, real or prospective; she wants nothing but honor and justice, and will brave the alliance of China and England. Let Japan rather fall in glory than rise in disgrace; For Greece, though once overpowered by the vicious Macedonia, Shines in glory forever.

Princeton, Feb. 20, 1895.

A FOICE FROM KILDORRERY. Will Mitchell Meet O'Regan and Kiely at

Carrick-on-Suir ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seeing an Interview between a reporter of THE SUN and

J. S. Mitchell in reference to a report I sent to

the Police Gazette on Irish weight throwers, Mitchell states: "I frequently competed against O'Regan, who is by no means a novice, his maximum throw being from twenty to twenty-three feet, where official weights and rules were above suspicion. O'Regan had a pet weight with which he used to do big performances at obscure meetings, and I am inclined to suspect that O'Regan is still making capital with some such unofficial missile. The distinction is highly important, as a short-handled weight cannot be slung within

many feet of one having a longer lever. "As regards throwing for height, my record is 15 feet 4 inches, made at Chicago, Sept. 16, 1893. The throw is effected in America by touching a suspended tambourine, while in Ireland it is necessary to curl the weight over a tape or stick. At this style my record is 13 feet 1½ inches, made at Baliylanders, Oct. 8, 1887. In Ireland I rarely used a weight other than an ordinary store one-half cwt, measuring thirteen inches long. It will be noticed that the measurement of O'Hegan's weight is omitted, while that of Kiely's is announced as twenty inches. The A. A. U. rules provide that the combined height of weight and handle be not more than sixteen inches.

that of Kiely's is announced as twenty inches. The A. A. U. rules provide that the combined height of weight and handle be not more than sixteen inches.

"I admit that the Irish all-around champion, Kiely, is in the front rank at the game and a rival not to be despissed in any of his specialties. If Kiely can do all that is claimed for him with the 56-pound weight and 16-pound hammer, out of a circle, I will be off for the old country before the entries close for the initial games of the season. I am glad that Kiely is expecting an American team, but, whether one is going or not, you can put it down as a certainty that I will be in the middle of any record breaking on which Kiely, O'Regan, and other gems of the Emerald Isle may have set their minds. I am at present the holder of the accepted world's records of 35 feet 10 inches with the 56-pound weight and 145 feet 3 inch with the 16-pound weight and 145 feet 3 inch with the 16-pound hammer, both out of a seven-foot circle. If these figures are to be wiped out legitimately. I purpose to have a hand in the game myself."

In an interview which I recently had with O'Regan, he had this to say:

"I never competed against Mitchell, and Mitchell never saw me. That throw of 27 feet 7 inches was not the only big performance I ever did, as I slung the 56-pound weight between legs, without a follow, 26 feet at Kildorrery, Oct. 8, 1833. Laurence Roche Brurel was second, with "4 feet 4 inches. At the Gaelle championships of 1894, held in Dublin, I slung the 56 pounds, without follow, between legs, 25 feet 5 inches. Denis Casy of the Dublin metropolitan police was second, with 24 feet 2 inches. Perhaps it is J. O'Mahony of Mitchelstown. county Cork, whom Mitchell means, as his maximum was 20 to 23 feet, without follow. The weight 1 slung 27 feet 7 inches belongs to J. Flanigan of Klimallock. The combined height of weight and handle was 1245 inches.

"I never practised throwing for height is to sling over a cross bar, at which scale Mitchell states his record is 13 feet 115 i

Tipperary, on March 17, in the fifty-six pounds between legs, with and without follow, also for beight over a cross bar."

I forgot to mention when sending report to the Police Gazette that it is with two hands Kiely alings the 56-pound weight out of a 7-foot circle, and from scratch line 41 feet and 35 to its feet respectively. The length of hammer Kiely throws 150 feet is a feet long. Kiely will be more than auxious to meet Mitchell at Carrick-on-Suir on March 17, as it is going to be his all-records-go day. The slinging of the 56-pound with one hand around the body will be an event at this meeting, where Kiely expects to meet Mitchell and to regain his lost honor at this claimed for Kiely proved on that day.

If Mitchell meets Kiely he will have a hard nut to crack in the lanky Carrick-on-Suir man. I remain, sincerely yours.

Kildorner, county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 5, 1895.

NEW SORT OF TELEPHONE SERVICE.

A Druggist Says He Was Ordered by the Company to Keep a Pay Station. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! I would like to ask the St's if I can be deprived of the use of a telephone because I refuse to have a pay station in my store.

I am trying to make a living in the drug busiess, and some eight years ago put in a telephone to better enable me to do so. Since then have paid all demands promptly and owe nothing for telephone service. But this paralyzing monopoly singled me out

to be one of their pay station servants, favorable to them in many ways, for example: Favorable to them in many ways, for example: Favorable to the compelied to do durance viie, as is the provingative in our unfortunate calling, also in possession of intelligence enough to conduct this nefarious system of petry larceny property.

Hut because I am in possession of all the qualifications becessary for the greed of this monopoly can they compel me to become a hireling? Can they compel me to become an accessory in this mythodical tyranny? Am I compelled to furnish space for a pay station in my to be one of their pay station servants, favor-

store, and devote time more valuable to me conducting for them this nasty system of robbery, to the detriment of my own business? Or must, to gain the advantage of a telephone, part with liberty, manhood, and business, and go into partnership with them because I am in possession of the above conditions?

They removed my telephone on the 2nd of this month, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

A STATUE FOR COOPER.

The American Novellat's Fame Among Rus-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Under the heading "A Statue for Cooper" a correspondent from Poughkeepsie, signing J. W. H., says amongst others. Although many years have elapsed since that great novelist's death, yet his writings are still read and admired by thousands. Had J. W. H. said millions, he would not have overdrawn the truth. Fenimore Coper's "tales" are known and read all over the world, printed in many language.

Fenimore Couper, the name, fires my soul, it brings back the scenes of a happy childhood in my far of Russian home. "The last of the Mohicans." A brother, with myself, we read that tale slily deep into the night by an old discarded lamp, the oil surrepitionly obtained, as also the flour and salt for our dampers, oh dear! the bacon purloined from out of the mighty smoking chamber. How we too suffered from eating those dampers. The scene yet vividly before my eyes. Then when in exile in after years, on board the yacht Dorothea, the quarter-deckers with myself reading to them and the listening crew on a Saturday half holiday. The Hed Royer, The Two Admirals, Jack Tier. Never had Fenimore Cooper a more critical audience than the crew of my brother's yacht. When some critical nautical evolution was made the "hold hard your honor" was often heard, and then the order of Sir Gervaise Oaks "The Two Admirals" was discussed, but even those Jack Tars could pick no quarrel or find a wrong in the writing.

Fenimore Cooper read by thousands? Why Sir, the boys of Russia went wild over The last of the Mohicans, The Derelayer and the rest of his tales. German boys I dare say many of them suffered from the "dampers." Fenimore Cooper enticed many a foreign boy to these shores. Erect a statue to Fenimore Cooper? I read your editorial about it with a shout of enthusiasm. Aye Sir, not alone by his own countrymen but also by admiring foreigners ought a statue be erected to Fenimore Cooper, the greatest of sea novel writers. The Red Rover, The Two Admirals have they ever been surpassed? There is only one Fenimore Cooper and I am glad he is an American. His statue should be commensurate with his greatness. Fenimore Cooper, the name, fires my soul, it

ALL OF INTEREST.

Sober Figuring on Snow Removal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The question of having clean streets is a troublesome one. and the difficulties are but lightly considered We all know that sums of money, apparently yet enabled to look upon and obliged to come in contact with the dirt, whether it be mud, dust, or alushy snow. All American cities are alike Whether "they do these things better in Paris," London, Berlin, &c., I know not, but I have been at some pains to cogitate in reference to the difficulty, and desire to present to you the result of my cogitations, hoping that public discussion may acquaint the public with the impossibility of obtaining material relief under present conditions, and that gradually, say within a period of ten years or so, measures looking to an entire change of conditions may be adopted. In the first place, let us take up the question

of removal of snow, and see what such removal involves. Say we have a fall of snow six inches in thickness. Take a block of houses bounded by four streets. The average dimensions of the block will be six hundred fest in length by two hundred feet in width. Half of the street proper, with the sidewalk contiguous with such block, will give us a strip of ground twenty-five feet wide engircling the block, or forty thousand (40,000) feet of surface covered with snow six inches deep, which it is desired to remove at once. What snow is upon the sidewalk and steps will be thrown into the street. At present will necessary will be thrown into the street. At present will necessary we are not provided with machinery for banking the snow along the curbs, but as that will undoubtedly be provided for in the near future. I will not include the cost of doing that much of the street cleaning in my estimate, but will assume that we find it so banked. What now? We find we have facing us twenty thousand squares at man having a horse and cart to shove it into the cart and haul it somewhere, and dump it and come back for another load, and so on. He will put into the cart for a load a plie of snow about five feet square, containing about one hundred and twenty-five square feet. It will not he cart for a load a plie of snow it wenty minutes to load it and twenty minutes to load it and twenty minutes to load it and twenty minutes to down it and return to his post, in all seventy minutes or, say, seven the average). Eight hundred and avevaty-five square feet at an expense of \$3 for man, cart, and horse. It would easily require fity, and horse, It would easily require fity and that silven territory around that block in a day. It is to back in a day of eight hour (this is away above the average). Eight hundred and fifty dollars. In territory New York city takes in about fits income tax.

To clear away a six-inch snow in this town within live days would require the services of fifty thousand men horses to cach block, it has five thousand blocks. To clear away a six-inch snow in this town within live days would require the services of fifty thousand men. horses to cach block, it has five thousand blocks.

To clear away a six-inch snow in this town within live days would hundred feet in width. Half of the street proper, with the sidewalk contiguous with such block. To clear away a six-inch snow in this town within five days would require the services of fifty thousand men, horses, and carts during all of the five days, at an expense of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I doubt if any contractor could be found who could or who would agree to do any such work for that figure. Certainly the town would not agree to pay it. All this goes to show what it costs to keep a big town clean, particularly when we have two feet or more of snow every winter. It costs pro rata as much to clear away dust and mud. To keep this town clean enough to satisfy ourselves, to say much to clear away dust and mud. To keep this town clean enough to satisfy ourselves, to say nothing of our foreign critics, would cost more millions than most people think. All this further shows to us how little we should expect as the result of an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars, about which so much has been said recently.

FERDINAND A. THOMSON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1895.

Smoking on the Sabbath,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN of Feb. 10 contained a few remarks about downtown Russian Hebrews who, by main force, stopped a coreligionist's smoking a cigar on the Sabbath. The writer, after confidently stating inhaling the smoke and puffing the same, conented himself with saying that the Chief Rabbi's opinion on the matter was sufficient for his followers on the east side.

This prohibition against smoking is practically lerived from Exodus, xxxv., "Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations on the Sabbath day," In the preceding verse every manner of work is forbidden, and kindling a fire is supposed to be given as a fit illustration of what is meant by the Hebrew word Melachah, an action by which something is produced-here the friction which causes a spark. The rabbis, while they must have recognized that this injunction served as a "fence around the law" by keeping he people from doing their cooking on the abbath, never believed that "fire" referred simply and alone to the live coals on a hearth or stove, but that it also included a burning wick or candle. Hence we find in the Mishnaic chaper discussing the qualities of wicks and oils proper for the Sabbath eve lamp the following

proper for the Sabbath eve lamp the following restrictive laws:

"One may not perforate an egg shell, fill it with oil, and place it above the opening of the may hot even employ an earthenware vessel in this manner (but Habbi Jchudah permits iti, if, however, the potter had originally joined the two parts, then it is allowed, because it is actually one vessel. A person may not fill a bowl with oil, place it by the side of the lamp, and put the end of the wick into it, so that it may draw the oil to the flame.

"He who extinguishes the light because he is in fear of heathens, of robbers, of an evil spirit, or to enable a sick person to sleep, is absolved;

"He who extinguishes the light because he is in fear of heathens, of robbers, of an evil spirit, or to enable a sek person to sleep, is absolved; if his object is to save the lamp, the oil, or the wick, he is guilty. Rabbi Jose absolves from guilt in every case excent in that of the one whose object is to save the wick, because by extinguishing it he converts it into a call—an action that comes under the head of Melachah even more than kindling.

It can be seen that the question of kindling a light was considered settled; for before the time of Jesus of Nazareth, it was an emergency that caused the scholars of Shemaiah to build a fire on Sabbath ever they found the zealous Sindent Hillel had been frozen while intening to the leature of Shemaiah from the roaf of the achoul the had not been able to earn the admission fee; they said: "To save the life of this man, we can profuse the Sabbath as he will be entabled to said tify many Sabbaths." In later times we find that a Jew is expected not even to touch a light; the only question is, may be order a Cantile to do it? The solution is that the Gentile is to Know his duty beforehand, and thus need no direct command on the Sabbath.

The very act of striking a match is certainly a species of labor. The lighting that serves to appear the spark through the whole length of the cigar could not be regarded otherwise than as a Melachah. Thus every faithful Jew would forego the pleasure of inhaling and puffing in order to keep the law intact and inviolate. Even those who feel that they must attend to their business on the loay day, desiring to have some it that will preserve attachment to the old faith, determine that among other laws they will keep that of not smoking on the Sabbath. A German father said to his son, who was about to depart

for America: "I know it is impossible for you to keep the Sabbath there; and that you cannot observe the dietary laws as you have hitherto done, but one thing you can do, not smoke on the Sabbath." This boy is but one of many who consider themselves bound by that prohibition, which serves as a badge of Judaism, and inspires them with a hope that some day they may live in accordance with the Pentaleuch. To all of these, whether Russians, Germans, English, or Americans, for a Jew to smoke on the Sabbath is not much different from what the act of hauling down or shooting at the United States flag would be to an American patriot. This is not only the decision of the Chief Rabbi of the cast side, but of the great majority of Israelites throughout the world.

ARTHUS A. DEMBITZ.

The Olympic Cames,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You inquire in THE SUN of Feb. 20 as to what the number of the Olympiad will be if the first Olympiad was in the year 776 B. C., and the games are revived in Greece next year. The Olympic games were observed at intervals of four years, and consequently, if the games had been continued without interruption from 778 brings back the scenes of a happy childhood in B. C. the 668th would have been observed in 1893, and the 669th would therefore not be due until 1897. June of next year would be the be-ginning of the fourth year of the 608th Olymginning of the fourth year of the 608th Olympiad, and the games would be properly observed at the time of full moon nearest the summer solstice in 1897, instead of next year.

Although the Olympiads occur with exactly one-fourth the frequency of the years, the problem of determining them does not consist in simply dividing the number of years by four, and The Sun was wise in not making an off-hand attempt of the problem. Before commencing to figure it is necessary to remember that the years B. C. are a bungling invention of historians, and that mathematicians were not consulted. In order to make years B. C. connect mathematically with years A. D., it is necessary to insert a year zero at the juncture, just as in the numbering of the lines of longitude a zero meridian intervenes between the meridians to the east and those to the west. Making this change in chronology would move back all the numbers of the years B. C., so that 770 B. C. would become — 775. Subtracting this minus year algebraically from 1807 gives 2672 years as the interval. Dividing 2672 years by four gives 608 as the number of Olympiads that have been passed, and shows that in 1807 will be the beginning of the 609th Olympiad.

New York, Feb. 20, 1895. S. W. BALCH.

Rapid Transit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much satisfaction the able letter of James J. Coogan in to-day's Sun in regard to rapid transit, and while not endorsing all he says, am in full accord with him as to the great benefit it would be to the district above 125th street on the west side if an arrangement could be made with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad to extend its tracks to the upper end of the island. Such an extension could be built within a year, and

an extension could be built within a year, and it would give what we want so much, relief at an early day.

I do not suppose any one is so sanguine as to expect relief for the region above 155th street by an underground road for at least five years. In the mean time that part of the city, is suffering far more than any other part for want of means to get to and from the lower part of the city, and a large area of most desirable property is cut off from improvements which would at once be made if that question was settled.

It seems to me that the time is ripe for such an arrangement with the Manhattan, and that it should be made.

t anough be made.

Had it been done, as it should have been, five ears ago, the enhanced value of property above 55th street would to-day add at least \$500,000 o our yearly tax receipts.

HUGH N, CAMP.

Amend the Bill to Analyze Druge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to a bill introduced in the New York Assembly entitled "An act to confer upon the State Board of Health power to analyze and examine drugs or medicines known as patent or proprietary medicines, and regulating the sale thereof, we wish you may feel disposed to say that it ought to be amended so as to secure to the proprietor the right of appeal from an adverse decision by the Board of Health. His investment in manufacturing and advertising might be made a total loss by the influence of a prejudiced member of the Board, or he night be punished for withholding "contributions." Much may be said in favor of such an amendment, but we will not enlarge upon the subject, being confident that your sense of fairness will impel you to say all that is necessary. The Piso Company. Warnen, Pa., Feb. 18. drugs or medicines known as patent or proprie-

ection 28, aiready quoted? Ver Doubres.

Who Knews!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What relation Henry Hastegezein German-or "Sherman" as it is pronounced on the east side of town-to Ikey Good-man. Abe Slupsky's cousin, who publishes the picule circular, the Plattedutsche Volkspfat Bist? Is Goodman a member of the "Sherman Reform Union"? Is it true that Rumpart Biltz, German's bondsman, has a lease of the frankfurt privilege from Josephus Hastegerein Senner on Ellis Isianid, where August German, or Sherman, is chief cierk? Who is Penutchels Koff Kimpf, the leader of the Sherman Reform Union in Little Twelfth street? Does he sell sponges?

The workline Twelfth Street Sherman Reform Union in Little Twelfth street?

The puzzling questions propounded by our inquiring correspondent, Kick, are inopportune, incoherent, and distressing. Can any reader o THE SUN answer them and him? Kick is one of the members of the German Reform Union who did not get an office. He may be addressed at the headquarters of the German-American Reform Union, the publication office of the Staats-

Use and Ownership,

To the Editor of the Sch-Sir: Your comment to-day shows clearly that you do not understand the philosophy of the single tax; and if you think you do hat is no reason why you should not give its ad that is no reason why you should not give its a herents a chance to set themselves right. What you say, intended as a refutation of this proposed mentry, is strictly what is claimed as its fundament principle, viz. that under the single tax there will no "ownership" of land. There is no justification for now as in the case of all other kinds of property. If now, as in the case of all other kinds of property fright to its use is all that any one can justly maintain. Science Science, 204 Ninth avenue, New York, Feb. 21, 1855.

Snow Slide on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22, -A bad snow slide occurred n the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad last night two miles north of East Aurora, Erie county. One of the large drifts from the recent storm, which towered above the tops of the locomotives, but through which the snow ploughs had cut a way just wide enough for trains to pass, caved in, covering the track for a distance of 600 feet. The Olean accommo-dation ran into the slide and derailed the loco-motive. The passengers on this train and other traffic were delayed about eight hours. Every-thing is clear this morning.

Trains Delayed by Snow Brifts.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22,-The Rome Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad system is again struggling with the effects of snow and wind storms. The trouble began yesterday, but was confined to the northern section of the road was connect to the northern section of the road, the only noteworthy delays being north of Watertown and on the branches to Cape Vincent and Sacket's Harbor. No train has passed over these branches since Wednesday. The Clayton branch was closed yesterday, but opened this morning. Trains on the main line are running with snow ploughs as pilots, and are from one to five hours late.

Written by Bougiass on the Bay He Dies DETROIT, Feb. 22.-The Michigan Club had its tenth anniversary banquet at the Auditorium to-night. Among the letters was one from Frederick Douglass, dated Feb. 20, the day of his death The letter said:

day of his death. The lotter said:

I tender you my shoere thanks for the honor conferred by your cordial invitation to be present as an honorary guest on the occasion of the touth anaiverage y banques of the sheingan limb. It would give me very great pleasure to see the faces and hear the volves, of the patroid and freedom leving some of Michigan on that occasion, and I regret that my limitations do not permit this pleasure. Yours, in the cause of freedom and good government.

Freedom Poulaise.

Three Thousand Bollar Fire at Whitestone WHITESTONE, L. I., Feb. 22.-A large building owned by Builder J. E. Payne in this village and occupied by the owner and Ransom Whitmore as a carpenter shop, was burned this afternoon. Mr. Whitmore's house adjoining also took fire and was almost gutted. Four other dwellings caught fire several times. The volunteer firemen subdued the fire after \$5,000 damage had been done.

CITY LIFE AND INDIGES-TION.

The city man who can truthfully say that he has never known what indigestion was is a curiosity yet to be discovered, and the same thing is true of the inhabitants of all cities.

When the attack comes it is usually ascribed to this salad or that desert, and the sufferer makes a resolve to studiously avoid such dishes in the future.

If a man were suddenly to discover that he could not walk a mile a day a doctor would be consulted. He would not think of taking a street car every time he had to go a block, although this is comparable to what the man is doing who omits from his diet articles which appear on every bill of fare, thus indicating that a normal stomach can digest them.

Rather than let so important an organ shirk its duty he should fortify his digestive apparatus and make it do the work which nature has

If the old maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," ever held good it is in the treatment of indigestion. Strike at the evil the moment it makes its appearance, and thus retard its progress. To svoid this or that dish simply encourages the disease.

We know of nothing so efficient for checking and curing indigestion, or which gives such im-mediate relief, as the preparation put up by the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y., and known as the Shaker Digestive Cordial. In fact, the product is so prompt in its effects that the manufacturers have placed ten-cent sample bottles in the hands of all druggists, and any one can test its virtues at this slight expense.

The next time your lunch does not "set well" or you find yourself wanting an appetite, send out to the nearest drug store and try this simple and harmless remedy, -Adc.

THE SNOW IS GONE, OFFICIALLY. No Work for Extra Men-Amusing Letter of a West Sider.

The work of the Street Cleaning Department has now got back into its normal channel of sweeping the streets and removing ashes and garbage. No more men will be hired as extras until there is another fall of snow. The snow in the side streets, in many places several inches deep, does not exist officially, and cognizance is now taken of it by the department only as

Orders have therefore been given to the reguiar force of aweepers to level off this snow where it has been thrown into piles, and for some time, it seems probable, the work of the sweepers will consist of keeping a good, level surface in those streets from which there has been no attempt at removal. They can't sweep, for they can't get through the snow to the paying, and they will be occupied largely in keeping

for they can't get through the snow to the paying, and they will be occupied largely in keeping the crosswalks and gutters clean. Rain, sunshine, and southerly winds will be depended upon to do the rest.

The scow service is also in working order again, and the accumulation of refuse which was dumped temporarily at certain places by order of the Hoard of Health has been nearly all removed and towel to sea. No complaints have been made at the department about these piles of Pefuse, but a number of people have written to the newspapers about them.

Deputy Commissioner Moore told yesterday of a man whol ives in the district west of Central Park who has faithfully performed the duty of a citizen by warning Mr. Waring of the pitfalls into which he was likely to fall in the prosecution of his work. After the last fall of show this man, one of many, wrote a letter to Mr. Waring requesting that the snow he left lying in certain streets contiguous to the Park for sleighing. Mr. Waring acceded to the request. But how, it seems, this particular man has got tired of sleighing. So yesterday he wrote a letter to Mr. Waring requesting that the snow which was left he removed instantly. He explained that he and his sons now wanted to go bicycling.

Mr. Waring was in Trenton yesterday, at a remunion of the brigads to which his regiment was attached during the war.

POLICE COULDN'T MARRY THEM Wants to Wed His Dead Wife's Sister So as to Prevent Scandal.

While Capt, McCullagh and Sergeant Kelleher were talking together in the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon their conversation was interrupted by the entrance of two rather attractive young women, accompanied by two young men. The four were Germans. The foremost young man drew the blushing girl he escorted close to his side, and all four arranged themselves expectantly in front of the Captain's desk.

"Well, what is the trouble?" inquired the aptain. "There is no trouble," answered the young man. "We are both agreed. It is all right."

"We want to get married, she and I," he answered, pointing to his companion, who nodded her head in a corroborative manner.

The would-be bridegroom then explained that the young woman was his sister-in-law. His wife died two weeks ago, leaving him a six months old child to care for. His sister-in-law mad made her home with him for some time. Her continuing to live with him after her sister's death had excited unfavorable comment. To protect the young woman's reputation he desired to wed her as soon as possible. As both were Catholics, he continued, there would be some delay in getting married by a priest even if a dispensation could be procured, and until this was done, he desired some civil ceremony performed which would permit him to claim the girl as his wife.

The young couple were greatly disappointed when Capt. McCullagh expressed regret that he was unable to make them man and wife. He advised them to visit the City Hail this morning. They said they would, and went away without giving their names. "We want to get married, she and L" he

DRIVER ASHLEY MADE MONEY. How He Started an Ico Business After His

Employer Retired. BLOOMFIELD, Feb. 22.-The People's Ice Company, of which William A. Freeman was pro rietor, kept getting poorer and poorer, and a few weeks ago Mr. Freeman came to the con clusion that it was better to go out of business than to continue at a loss.

At about the same time that he went out of At about the same time that he went out of business George W. Ashiey, who had been a driver for Freeman, purchased an ice wagon and a team valued at \$400 and went into business on his own account.

A few days ago Mr. Freeman learned enough of how Ashley got his money to justify him in going before the Grand Jury and having Ashley indicted for atealing \$300 from him. Ashley indicted non vuit before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and he will be sentenced on Tuesday.

Tuesday.

Mr. Freeman says that Ashley served many families in East Orange with ice, and that he collected and pocketed at least \$300, and he believes that the total amount of Ashley's peculiations will reach \$1,000.

Poor Chance for Cherekee Bill. FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 22. - Crawford Goldby alias Cherokee Bill, was convicted yesterday

morning of robbing the Post Office at Watova and Donaldson's store at the same place, on Oct. 22. There were four men in the party. This makes five convictions against Cherokee Bill, and several robbery indictments are bending His murder trial began to-day. The previous convictions are only made to give his captors title to the rewards offered.



THE SECRET OF BEAUTY of the complexion, hands, and hair, in thousands of instances, is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

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THE CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DEFOTED TO PATRIOTISM.

The Report of the Committee on Patriotic Instruction Condemns "the Movement Which Would Turn Our Schools Into Drill Camps," and Urges United Action in Educating Our Youth in True Patriotism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22,-"One flag" was the motto of the Women's National Council at its morning session to-day, and the Committee on Patriotic Instruction had charge of the programme. The first business was the reading of the report of the committee by Mrs. Kate Browniee Sherwood of Ohio, its Chairman. The report says:

Your committee cannot too strongly commend the great peace movement to teach patriotism in all the schools of the United States, public and parochial, and cannot too carnestly condemn the military movement which would turn our schools into drill camps and fill the minds of our boys with the un-American ambition for war and bloodshed. Particularly do they disapprove a bill introduced in Congress authorizing the Government to detail officers from the regular army to serve as drill

masters in our public schools. "Your committee believes there should be united action upon the part of the women of the republic to educate our youth and children in true American patriotism, since now, as ever, the fruits of ignorance are oppression on the one side and lawlessness on the other. They believe that instruction in free Government should begin in the primary grades of all our schools, and that over every schoolhouse and in every schoolroom the Stars and Stripes should proclaim the gospel of the golden rule, upon which

schoolroom the Stars and Stripes should proclaim the gospel of the golden rule, upon which
our Government was based. They believe that
upon the fresh, plastic minds of the little children should be early and indelibly stamped the
knowledge that they are little American citizens, with grave trusts imposed upon them,
which they must exercise on behalf of themselves and others.

"They believe the Declaration of Independence should be hung beside every blackboard,
and the great truths demonstrated daily that
freedom means fraternity, and fraternity fair
play, and fair play an even chance in life, liberty,
and the pursuit of happiness; that freedom
means the fraternity that will give as well as
get, that finds its highest function in spending
its resources for the common good.

"As patriotic women of the republic, scourged
and harried by wars that have not been of our
own making, and memaced and tortured by
calamities and crises, industrial and financial,
which an educated patriotism might have
averted, let us lend our encouragement to every
movement which shall have for its end the assimilation and unification of all sections, classes, creeds, and nationalities into one homogeneous American intelligence; an intelligence
which will justify the confidence of the founders of the republic in the enduring powers of
free self-government; an intelligence that
teaches that he who lives for one's country is
greater than he who dies for it; an intelligence
that is all-embracing, all-pervading, universal,
the triumph of free thought, free speech, and
free and unfettered reason over brute force; an
intelligence that beholds in the Stars and Stripes
the symbol of justice, equality, and fraternal
love."

"Patriotism as an Element in Government"

intelligence that beholds in the Stars and Stripes the symbol of justice, equality, and fraternal love."

"Patriotism as an Element in Government" was the first general topic for discussion, and it was divided into three parts. Mrs. Sherwood read a paper on patriotism in founding and preserving free institutions; Miss Frances E. Willard of Illinois told of it as a factor in the advancement of women, and Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey of Washington read a paper on what the flag has cost woman.

The second general topic, "Patriotic Teaching as an Element in School Government," was also subdivided, and papers applicable to it were read by Louise B. Robbins of Michigan on its effect in forming the character of American citizens, and by Isabella Charles Davis of New York on its expression in the New York free kindergartens. The most interesting event of the session came next in the rendition of "The Belch Salute," a patriotic drill, illustrated by twenty little girls under Sarah C. Mink of New York, who explained its purpose. Eliza D. Kelth of California led the discussion on patriotism which followed.

Members of the National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty and the Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, addressed the National Council of Women at the evening session. "Patriotism' was the general topic assigned for discussion. The following papers were read:

"The Degree to which Governments, Ancient and Modern, Have Availed Themselves of the Patriotis Services of Women," by Mrs. Samuel L. Bellor of the District of Columbia.

"The Begree to which Governments, Ancient and Modern, Have Availed Themselves of the Patriotis Services of Women," by Mrs. Samuel L. Bellor of the District of Columbia.

"The Influence of Patriotism Upon the Home and the Influence of the Home Training Upon Patriotism," by Mary Lowe Dickinson of New York.

A recitation by Mrs. Whitonston of an original detection of the California led to "Woman" was followed by patriotic

A recitation by Mrs. Whitensten of an origi-nal ode to "Woman" was followed by patriotic songs and music, after which the session ad-journed until to-morrow.

TROLLEY CAR COLLISION.

Motorman Pennington Thrown Over the Dashboard and Run Over by Two Cars, A rear-end collision between car No. 1 229 of Flushing avenue line and car No. 3,349 of the Crosstown line at Mathattan and Norman avenues, Greenpoint, early yesterday morning, caused Motorman Charles Pennington, 36 years old, of 56 Park place, who was running the foremost car, in some was to fall over the dash board. The car went right on and Pennington was dragged along under it. His left shoulde was badly crushed and his scalp was torn. Both cars passed over him without the motorman of the Flushing avenue car or the conductor notic

the Flushing avenue car or the conductor noticing it.

The crossiown cars turn a switch from Manhattan avenue into Bedford avenue. When Pennington's car passed over the switch and went along at a faster rate the conductor went through the car to the front platform to see what the trouble was. Policeman Vanze saw the car without the motorman and jumped on the front platform just as the conductor opened the front door. The car was stopped and Vanze and the conductor went back and found Pennington insensible between the car tracks about 200 feet from where the collision took place. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where it was said last night that he would die. The conductor of the car said that Pennington was intoxicated.

toxicated. A PECULIAR TROLLEY ACCIDENT. Miss Bach's Leg Broken-A Loose Motor

Case Ripped Up the Car Floor. Miss Katie Bach, a young woman residing at 254 Spring street, West Hoboken, met with a peculiar accident while riding on a North Hudson trolley car on Thursday night. The car was running at a lively rate through Fifteenth street, near Willow avenue, when the motor

street, near Willow avenue, when the motor case underneath the car dropped, and, catching between the ground and the floor of the car, ripped up the flooring.

The forty passengers who were on board all quickly scrambled out, excepting Miss Bach, who was pinioned between the seat and part of the flooring. She was extricated with difficulty and removed to her home, where it was found that her leg was broken. She also suffered severely from shock, and last night was in a precarious condition.

BUMP WENT THE TROLLEY CARS. A Collision at Right Angles - Many Persons

Aboard, and Some Were Hurt A collision occurred yesterday afternoon by tween two trolley cars in Myrtie and Franklin avenues in Brooklyn. Myrtie avenue car 1,721 struck car 48 of the Franklin avenue line at right angles, throwing it partly off the track and hurling it against an elevated ratiroad piliar. Both cars were crowded with passengers, and half a dozen of them were injured. These were the only ones who needed medical attendance: Toressa Rodenleck, aged 50 years of 50 Classon avenue; Mrs. Eleanor Delicus, aged 30, of 75 Hooper street, and Arthur Thompson, the conductor of the Myrtle avenue car. None was dangerously hurt.

CABLE CAR CASUALTIES.

Cab Upset and Driver Burt in Broadway-Boy Injured in the Bowery.

A brown horse drawing a cab down Broadway became frightened at tireat Jones street yesterday afternoon and ran away. When in front of the main entrance to the Broadway Central Hotel, the cab came into collision with a cable dotel, the cab came into collision with a cable car and was upact. Robert Machionald, the driver, was thrown violently to the ground, and was partly unconscious when picked up. He revived presently. His employer, H. C. Levy, who was in the cab, was not hurt.

Hernard Bezoze, 12 years old, of 53 Suffolk street, was knecked down by a Third avenue cable car in front of 212 Bowers yesterday afternoon, and received concussion of the brain. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Doiner Beckwith of 2,423 Second avenue, the gripman in charge of the car, was locked up in the Eldridge street police station.

VIOLENT INFLAMMATION. CRITICAL CONDITION. INSTANT RELIEF.

"I take pleasure in testifying to the great value of Pond's Extract as a medicine. During the year just passed I have used it in my family for violent inflammation of the stomach in a case which the attending phy. sicians pronounced hopeless. the patient being at the very verge of death. Relief was instantaneous upon its uso, and within twenty-four hours the patient was greatly improved. Its use was continued for months in washing the stomach, with the best results. On account of its cheapness, for a time I used a preparation of Witch Hazel, but returned to Pond's Extract, notwithstanding its greater cost, finding it superior to a very great degree. I give this testimonial very cheerfully, trusting and believing it will influence many others to use it with results as successful as I have secured." --- RUTH R. WOODRUFF, Little Rock, Ark., December 1, 1894.

DEER BUSTED BY DOGS.

A Number of Them Killed or Malmed in the Catskill Forests.

KINGSTON, Feb. 22.-A number of deer, which of late years have been increasing in numbers in the Catskill Mountains, have been recently killed by dogs, who hunt them through the forests as they do sheep in the fields during the summer. On Wednesday afternoon John Ward, who lives a short distance from Bushkill, heard the baying of hounds near his house, and started out to see what they were pursuing. He found that they had been following a deer, which they had driven into a swamp. The deer, which was a fine doe, had been bitten by the dogs, and was so exhausted that it was nearly dead. Ward placed the animal, which offered no resistance, upon a hand sled and dragged it into his barn,

placed the animal, which offered no resistance, upon a hand sled and dragged it into his barn, where it died the next day.

Two days before this another deer was chassed by dogs, and ran back of the fusikalid store and up the Bushkill Creek to what is known as "Tony Hole," where it plusged into the water. De Pew Yan Aken and some companions, hearing the barking of the dogs, want up to where the deer was. As they came in sight they saw the deer struggling in the water, the hing with three hounds one of which it killed with its antiers. The men drove away the bounds and captured the deer, which was too exhausted to offer resistance. Though the animal was bady bitten and panted with fadgue, it recovered in a few hours and was allowed togo. It started up Prickly Pear Mountain and was not seen again.

In the Sullivan county wilds a few days ago a deer, which had been almost worried to death by hounds, ran into the barn of John Clark, a farmer, where a farm hand was feeding stock. The man drove away the dogs and allowed the frightened deer to rest in the barn. The animal left at nightfall and mode for the woods. At Dingman's last week a deer was killed by dogs. The severe winter, with the heavy fail of snow, has made all wild animals tame, and bears and deer are frequently seen eround farm barns looking for food.

THE SUFFERING MINERS. Meagre Farnings of Ohio Men Because

They Ingaged in a Strike. COLUMNUS, O., Yeb. 22. The Commission appointed at the request of Gov. McKinley by the Heards of Trade and the Chambers of Commerce of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, to make an official investigation of the destitution of the miners in the Hocking Valley and Sunday Creek Valley have discovered some surprising facts. In the places so far visited the Commission has discovered that each miner last year earned only from \$75 to \$125. miner last year earned only from \$75 to \$125, largely because of the great national strike, and that by working regularly they could have earned from \$2 to \$3 every day.

In reference to the nationality of the miners, it has been learned that in Nelsonville they are almost entirely American and English; in Shawnee the majority are Welsh, in Buckingham German: In Straitsville they are pretty evenly distributed among the English. Welsh, German, and Irish. Of the 10,000 or 1240 of miners in the two valleys, fully one-third, representing, with their families, nearly 15,000 persons, arein distress.

DIED FROM EXCITEMENT.

Mr. Supot Put Out a Fire in His Factory and Then Dropped Bead, MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 200. An inquest was held this evening by Coroner Panning into the death of August Supot, a manufacturer, of West Mount Vernon, who died under pseudiar circumstances. He manufactured artificial flowers next door to his own home at 20 Elm street. Shortly after 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a bright light was seen burning in the factory. Mr. Supot hurried into the building with one of Mr. Supot hurried into the calling with one on his employees to find our what was the matter. He discovered that the factory was on fire, and he and his man put out the flames before much damage had been done. The litred man was burned about the hands and Mr. Supot was oursed about the hands and ar. Supot was greatly excited.

After telling the hired man to bathe his hands in oil he suddenly fell to the floor and died before medical aid could be summoned. The excitement had brought on heart disease. Mr. Supot was 43 years of age, fils funeral took place to-day.

Took the Long Road to Avoid Danger and Was Hurt, Perhaps Fatally.

Berry Lamb, 41 years old, a canal boat Cap tain, who lives at 241 West Houston street, this city, while passing through the New Jerser Central Railroad yard Thursday night, was caught between two cars and crushed. He was on his way to his boat, lying at the Central Raifroad pier, and went all the way up to dersey avenue because it is a safer crossing there. His two arms and left leg were broken, and it is thought that same of his ribs are tractured. There is but little hope of his recovery. He was taken to the City Hospital.

STANDARD AS GOLD.

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As In a second W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Halfingh Street, THE MOST EMINENT SPECIALIST IN AMERICA. Established Disc. Chief consulting of the Peabody Medical Insity was awarded the gold medical Association for the Pair Exhausted Vitality, Attophy, Sphysical Dehlity, and Physical Dehlity, and Physi

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